



## **Particulate Matter Emissions at Richmond Power and Light Company, Wayne County**

#02-122(APCB) / LSA Document #02-122

### **Overview**

This rulemaking amends the particulate matter emission limitations for Richmond Power and Light Company, located in Wayne County. The final rule will be submitted to U.S. EPA as an amendment to the state implementation plan.

emissions from the two (2) coal-fired boilers are vented through a common stack. The stack height is three hundred twenty-five (325) feet above the stack base. It was constructed in 1989, and replaced two (2) one hundred fifty (150) feet stacks previously in existence.

### **Citations Affect**

Amends 326 IAC 6-1-14.

### **Affected Persons**

Richmond Power and Light Company located in Wayne County and persons in the vicinity of the facility.

In a rule that became effective on July 15, 1995, and was approved by U.S. EPA in the state implementation plan (SIP) on April 9, 1996, the particulate matter emission limits increased allowable particulate emissions to what was agreed to be more reasonable rates. For boiler number 1, the new rate was nineteen hundredths (0.19) pound per million British thermal unit (BTU) from four hundredths (0.040) pound per million BTU and for boiler number 2, the new rate was twenty-two hundredths (0.22) pound per million BTU from seven hundredths (0.070) pound per million BTU. The combined emissions from both boilers shall not exceed twenty-two hundredths (0.22) pound per million BTU. However, the rule also contained emission limits expressed in tons per year and based on the pound per million BTU heat input limits. The tons per year emission limits were not changed at the time the pound per million BTU limits were changed. IDEM proposes to change the tons per year emission limitations to three hundred twenty (320) tons for boiler number 1 and to seven hundred (700) tons for boiler number 2 to be consistent with the pounds per million BTU. The combined emissions from both boilers shall not exceed seven hundred (700) tons per year. This is the total number of tons assumed to be emitted in the 1996 rulemaking. In that rulemaking, IDEM modeled the air quality impacts of these emissions and determined that state and federal health standards were not threatened.

### **Reason for the Rule**

This rulemaking will correct an oversight from a previous rulemaking.

### **Economic Impact of the Rule**

This rulemaking change will cause no additional cost to the state or the regulated community.

### **Benefits of the Rule**

Since there is no increase or decrease of particulate matter, neighbors of the source will not benefit by decreased emissions or be affected by higher emissions.

### **Description of the Rulemaking Project**

The Whitewater Station of the Richmond Power and Light Company (RP&L) is located at 2000 U.S. 27 South in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana. This coal burning power plant consists of two (2) boilers with emissions of particulate matter that are controlled by precipitators serving each boiler. The plant generates approximately ninety-eight (98) megawatts (MW) of electric power. The

property.

### **Scheduled Hearings**

First Public Hearing: September 4, 2002, Conference Room C, Indiana Government Center-South, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Second Public Hearing: Tentatively scheduled for late 2002 or early 2003.

### **Consideration of Factors Outlined in Indiana Code 13-14-8-4**

Indiana Code 13-14-8-4 requires that in adopting rules and establishing standards, the board shall take into account the following:

- 1) All existing physical conditions and the character of the area affected.
- 2) Past, present, and probable future uses of the area, including the character of the uses of surrounding areas.
- 3) Zoning classifications.
- 4) The nature of the existing air quality or existing water quality, as appropriate.
- 5) Technical feasibility, including the quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through coordinated control of all factors affecting the quality.
- 6) Economic reasonableness of measuring or reducing any particular type of pollution.
- (7) The right of all persons to an environment sufficiently uncontaminated as not to be injurious to:
  - (A) human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or
  - (B) the reasonable enjoyment of life and

### **Consistency with Federal Requirements**

The amended rule is consistent with federal rules.

### **Rulemaking Process**

The first step in the rulemaking process is a first notice published in the *Indiana Register*. This includes a discussion of issues and opens a first comment period. The second notice is then published which contains the comments and the departments responses from the first comment period, a notice of first meeting/hearing, and the draft rule. The Air Pollution Control Board holds the first meeting/hearing and public comments are heard. The proposed rule is published in the *Indiana Register* after preliminary adoption along with a notice of second meeting/ hearing. If the proposed rule is substantively different from the draft rule, a third comment period is required. The second public meeting/hearing is held and public comments are heard. Once final adoption occurs, the rule is reviewed for form and legality by the Attorney General, signed by the Governor, and becomes effective 30 days after filing with the Secretary of State.

### **IDEM Contact**

Additional information regarding this rulemaking action can be obtained from Jean Beauchamp, Rules/Regulatory Development Section, Office of Air Quality, (317) 232-8424 or (800) 451-6027 (in Indiana).